

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,  
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.  
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.  
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# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTR 2, 1862. { NO. 6.

## Professional and Business Cards.

W. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL,  
COX, KENDALL & CO.  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.  
No. 11 & 12, North Water St.  
Oct. 24th, 1862.

ALEXANDER O'DELL,  
DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Prompt attention given to the sale of COTTON, Flours, Bales and other Country Produce.  
Dec. 22d, 1862.

WALTON & STEAVERS,  
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARY,  
No. 45 MARKET STREET.  
Full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.  
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the sale of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.  
November 25, 1862.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dyes, Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., corner of Front and Market Streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilmington, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,  
CONTRACTOR AND CHILDRESS respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING BARK, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE CLAY, &c. To Distillers of Turpentine, he is prepared to pay the best price for the shortest notice.  
May 20—37.

## For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.  
SUB-SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Island, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Peat, Nut, Land, & about 1000 acres of swamp land. Also, a small piece of swamp land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally for S. and, convenient for fish and oysters, or for making salt. The Peat is said to be of the best quality, and is about 1000 acres. The Nut land is about 1000 acres, very good. Peat lands ready to clear, a portion of which has already been cleared, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling and for a convenient fuel. Sound persons wishing to purchase a convenient residence should do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.  
N. F. NIXON.  
17th.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.  
PAINTS—PAINTS.  
WHITE LEAD;  
White Glass Zinc;  
Painted Oil, Varnish, Patent Driers, &c. For sale whole and retail, by  
J. M. TAYLOR,  
Druggist & Chemist.

Educational.

CYCLOPS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE,  
THE TWENTIETH SESSION of Clinton Female Institute will commence on the 1st of September, 1862, through the instrumentality of the Rev. Dr. C. C. Clegg, and will be conducted in all the branches of an accomplished Female Education.  
Consequence of the advanced prices in previous sessions, the school will be raised to eighty dollars per Session, (21 weeks).  
For catalogues containing full particulars apply to the Principal, L. C. GRAYES,  
50th St., N. Y. 1862.

General Notices.

NOTICE:  
LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE!  
1. WILL SELL, in the town of Statesville, on  
Tuesday, the 11th day of October next,  
21 NEGROES.  
These negroes are young and nicely, some excellent house-keepers.

49 ACRES OF LAND,  
forming the town, 62 which is a good Grist-Mill, Cotton-  
seed Press, Dwelling-house and all necessary out-build-  
ings, all now in good condition. Also the Lenz property, the  
store in which deceased merchant died, also the Old  
Store in rear of the Old Store; 2 vacant business lots fronting Main  
Street, vacant lot known as the McLaughlin lot, and  
a house, which is said to be in good condition, subject to  
law's decree. Also, 6 horses stock of Cattle, one 4-  
year-old Wag, one 2-horse Cartage, one top Buggy and  
Buggy, and Farming Utensils; Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c.,  
and the Household and Farming Utensils.

FURNITURE,  
most of which is elegant and fashionable. Also, 50 shares  
stock in W. N. C. R. C. Co.  
A. C. H. Accommodating.

Persons who have any claim against the estate, are notified to come  
and pay up, and all persons having claims against  
the estate, are notified to present their claims within the time  
prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in  
court of their recovery.

R. F. SIMONTON,  
Adm'r of Thos. H. McRorie, deceased.  
33.

NOTICE:  
TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Onslow  
County, on the 2d instant, a negro man by the name  
of GEORGE, who says he belongs to Capt. James  
C. Clegg, of Caswell County. The owner is hereby requested  
to come to the place of his property and pay charges, &c., or  
to make up with the law directly.

E. MURRILL, Sheriff.  
Sept. 17th, 1862.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,  
AN ASSISTANT, a young man of good moral character, capable of preparing boys for College, and  
other studies, to be sent to the Clementine,  
Kensville, N. C., 11th—3—33.

\$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in the month of September, 1860, a negro man named JOE. Joe is about 24 years of age, black color, thick set, well built in Dumbarton—was raised and educated at the school of Mr. LEITCH, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Leitch's. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his return in any jail where I can get him.

T. G. SELLERS,  
Aug. 2, 1862.

LOST.

On about the 11th of September, somewhere on the road leading from Wilmington to Topsail Sound Post Office, a small DAGGER-KILLER MURDER PORTER, about 23/4 ft. long, was taken on the roadside with the man A. H. LEITCH, who was severely wounded by return of the subscriber, at Camp Davis, or by leaving it at the JOURNAL office, so that he may get it.

JAS. M. ROWE,  
Sept. 20th, 1862.

FINNegan AGAIN VICTORIOUS.—On Thursday, the 18th instant, the Yankees not having respect to the Thanksgiving proclamation of President Davis, attacked Gen. Finnegan's battery at the St. John's Bluff, on the St. John's River, about twenty miles below Jacksonville.

It will be recollect that an attack was made and repulsed on Thursday, the 11th instant. On the 18th instant the Yankees renewed the attack, with five gun-boats, and after a severe cannonading, were repulsed with serious injury to two of their vessels, some damage to all, and the loss of many men. Our side the loss was two killed and three wounded, from Major Breckinridge's Partisan Rangers. These suffered were in reserve, and not in the batteries. No one in the batteries was injured.

The second success of Gen. Finnegan and his gallant Floridians adds a cheering instance to the proofs we had before, that gun-boats are not always irresistible or invincible when river batteries are well planted and well manned.

Capt. Mayes, Lieut. F. L. Villepique, and other natives of South Carolina, were engaged in the affair.

Three cheers for Gen. Finnegan.—Char. Courier.

The War.

Yesterday passed over without excitement. The news of the battle of Friday, in which General Jackson is reported to have beaten and almost annihilated a division of the Federal army near Shepherdstown, was repeated by passengers who arrived from the Valley last evening. The report represented that a *raze* was practised by our forces—a sham abandonment of their guns after a single round—and then, as the Yankees came up, the fight was made in earnest, and the Yankees repulsed and driven into the river.

Three hundred re-captured paroled prisoners were expected down last night by a special train, to be dealt with according to the rules of war in relation to the violation of parole.—*Richmond Enquirer*, 25.

## From the Richmond Enquirer.

The accounts and dispatches which we publish to-day will correct some misapprehensions which have gone to the public as news. The late events on the Potowmack, since the capture of Harper's Ferry, may be stated thus:

On Tuesday, the 16th, Lee, whose forces were concentrated at Sharpsburg, was confronted by McClellan who had followed him thither from Boonsboro' the day before. On Tuesday evening a light and harmless cannonade occurred lasting a few hours. On the next day the great battle of Sharpsburg, was fought, lasting until night. Some of Gen. Lee's forces arrived during the action a portion of them at an advanced hour. The close of the battle left us in possession of the field; and on the next morning it was discovered that McClellan had retreated.

Gen. Lee had the field all day Thursday, caring for the wounded and the dead. He then crossed the Potowmack, which was only about two miles distant, and took up position at or near Shepherdstown. We think he is now nearly or quite his whole army.

The General of the enemy ascertains his withdrawal to the south side, began what they call their pursuit. Perhaps they deemed to some extent by the stories with which they spread, that the rebels meant to press the flight of the "disorganized" Confederates. How this expedition fared, is Sunday last, let the telegram in another column tell! Another chastisement swift and sudden and severe has fallen upon the enemy which the hand of Jackson.

General Lee's present position, we do not know whether he is still on the south side or whether he has recrossed his army to the other. But he has his plane, and himself and his army, crowned with the fame of new exploits, are in the highest spirits. We will not even guess at his plan, but it might suggest the right idea to the enemy.

But surely Gen. Lee can be cheerfully trusted to manage the operations confided to him. That he will do this to the best advantage, may well be inferred from his brilliant career, from the campaign on the Chickahominy to this hour. His plans have been admirably conceived—admirably concealed from the enemy, and admirably executed. To the enemy he must seem like a cross-eyed man, never striking where he seems to be looking.

He out-generalled McClellan on the Chickahominy—he made a fool of Pope from the Rapidan to Manassas—he has disgraced McClellan again, by the capture of Harper's Ferry with nearly twelve thousand prisoners, right before his eyes, while McClellan thought he was about to strike at Harrisburg or Washington. While he was managed well, his officers and soldiers have excelled like heroes, and continued success has gladdened the heart of the country.

General Lee has shifted his base position by a few miles. He is, it may be, still on this bank of the Potowmack instead of the other. In the feelings of some there is a vast difference in the two positions. The difference, in fact, is an hour's march. For ourselves we are perfectly content in the conviction that it is strategy that put our army where it is, the march following as it did on the heels of a victory. The march strategy is, we could only guess; perhaps, Burnside imagined a meeting of it last Sunday, when Jackson was threatening in his rear, and racing with him for the Potowmack crossing.

Let our people, therefore, be composed and patient and anxious. Retreats are often simulated. They are like the croach before the lioness, when they set out, they may be the running start of the leopard. Let us be confiding where confidence has been well earned. So long as General Lee is cheerful and content, and his army in good spirits, we shall see in these facts abundant reason why we should be so likewise.

Another word we will add here. The public anxious and feverish for news, has abandoned itself to excitement. Men race the streets all day news hunting—Of course rumors abound. Why should they not when there is such a demand? Rumors reach us from the field of operations. Gen. Lee is here, and Gen. Lee is there; and here there has been a victory and there a defeat. They may be but the running start of the leopard. Let us be confiding where confidence has been well earned. So long as General Lee is cheerful and content, and his army in good spirits, we shall see in these facts abundant reason why we should be so likewise.

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whole corps lying idle, in disobedience of orders, within call! This with the guns of the starving national army in his care! General Pope is said, in transmitting the correspondence to the War Department, "comment is unnecessary."

The conduct of General Fitz John Porter, General McClellan's favorite, in sending messages to his patron, ridiculing General Pope, after he became his superior officer, and then in falling back on the battle field with no sufficient reason, and to the surprise of his brother generals, seeks explanation in vain, unless we find it in the reported remarks of General McClellan's staff to the President, last week, to the effect that there would be no victory in Virginia until General McClellan resumed the chief command of the army in the field. General Porter would have been arrested on the field—General McClellan had retreated.

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The General of the enemy ascertains his withdrawal to the south side, began what they call their pursuit. Perhaps they deemed to some extent by the stories with which they spread, that the rebels meant to press the flight of the "disorganized" Confederates. How this expedition fared, is Sunday last, let the telegram in another column tell! Another chastisement swift and sudden and severe has fallen upon the enemy which the hand of Jackson.

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1862.

Our weekly readers, who are almost exclusively in the country, will see that our attention during the past week, has been mainly engaged with the epidemic, with which our town is now visited. We know that they take a deep interest in this matter, and they will therefore expect few apologies. We, at this time, feel in little humeur to give any.

But in truth there is nothing of general and substantial importance that will not be found in the columns of this week's *Journal*. If, even at this point of its almost depression—this time of its severest trial, the *Journal* is not equal to any of its weekly contemporaries, then let the man who is dissatisfied, leave us. We have always endeavored to be worthy of the support of all our fellow citizens. We expect a generous forbearance at present. We certainly shall not stoop to beg for what we think we have a right to demand, and what we know every man worthy of the name will grant before it is asked.

## The Sickness in Town.

We append to the few remarks we are about to make an extract from a business letter to the proprietors by a gentleman in the country, who is not only a valued friend of ours but of a very large number of the citizens of Wilmington. It will be seen that our friends in the country sympathize deeply with us in this the hour of our deepest affliction. We think, indeed, we entertain no doubt but that our friend is correct as to the manner in which the disease was introduced. The general impression here, in which we fully concur, is that it has been clearly traced to the steamer *Kate*, from Nassau, which vessel arrived here late in July last. It was asserted at the time that two of her crew died here of the yellow fever very soon after her arrival. They were unknown, few thought about the matter and public attention was not directed to it. The sickly season not having arrived, the disease, although occurring sporadically, had not made much progress nor assumed an epidemic character, until a few weeks since, when it commenced spreading with great rapidity. As to the idea that the epidemic was introduced here designately, we have never heard such a thought suggested, and do not now think that there is any reason to entertain it for a moment. As for nine-tenths of the vessels running the blockade, we have already expressed our opinion that they do more harm than good. It is a pity that these vessels had not always been rigidly quarantined.

It is possible that had the disease attracted more attention at first, its progress might have been stayed, or its limits confined, and many valuable lives saved. But of this we are not now qualified to speak. How many lives have already been lost, we cannot ascertain, but they have been many—too many, and the mortality does not abate, although our town is almost depopulated, all who could get away having gone. We learn that twelve deaths were reported on Saturday, and thirteen on Sunday, (yesterday.)

Among those whose deaths we have to record, are some who died elsewhere, but unmistakably of the disease contrasted here. One of these we may mention now—Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esq., one of our oldest and most estimable citizens, who died of Yellow Fever on Thursday last, in Clinton. Dr. James H. Dickson, a physician of the highest character and standing, died here on Sunday morning of the same disease. Dr. Dickson's death is a great loss to the profession and to the community.

We have just heard of the death, at the Sound, of Stephen Jewett, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Wilmington, of the prevailing fever, contracted here.

If at the first, to the war excitement, speculation, the over-excitement in permitting vessels from tropical ports to run the blockade past quarantine, might be attributed some relaxation or forgetfulness of proper sanitary precautions, we feel convinced that the Sanitary Committee is now doing all in its power to limit the progress of the disease. The measures adopted, together with the greatly reduced population of Town, will, we trust, not be without effect. God knows some change is earnestly to be prayed for. No person who has not visited our town since the outbreak of the epidemic, can form any estimate of the suffering the people who are compelled to remain here are undergoing. Yesterday was an awful day. One of the editors of this paper has had the misfortune of going through a similar visitation in his native town (Washington, N. C.) some years ago. It was bad enough there but nothing to compare with the distress here at this time. Few nurses can be obtained, and when they can be had, the comfort of life can only be got in rare cases, while delicacies for the sick, cannot in many instances be obtained at all.

The medical gentlemen of our town are exerting themselves nobly, and to them, to Dr. Choppin, of Gen. Beauregard's staff, who so kindly volunteered his services, as also to the nurses who came from Charleston in accordance with the prompt and kind response of the Mayor to our call for aid, the thanks of our community are due.

We have thus endeavored for public information, outside of town, to give a history of the rise and progress—would we could also add, the decline and fall of this scourge. In what we have said we have had no wish to reflect intentionally upon any one. Now is not the time for anything of that kind. We may hereafter, in other and calmer times refer to the semesters, *sud jucia*, in order to learn lessons of warning for the future.

The following is the brief extract alluded to at the commencement of this article:

KENNEDYVILLE, Sept. 27th, 1862.

Indeed, and in truth, do I fear for your Town: and at present, and from rumors here yesterday, all I can say, (and it is my heart's say,) God grant you a speedy deliverance.

My dear sirs, I have feared this running of blockade, which we have heard of for some time is a "Yankee trick," and from that belief, I have thought (and still think,) the blockade should be asseid as well as outside of the bar.

## The War.

Our latest accounts by mail, (for the present we have no telegraph,) represent things as in *status quo*. No active operations by either party are reported, and Gen. Lee has the art of concealing his intentions to himself. Both sides are getting ready, for both were much exhausted, cut up, and fatigued by the terrible series of fights in Maryland.

Beyond doubt Bragg is *en route* for Louisville, Kentucky, or so was at the latest dates.

It is reported that the enemy has been adding largely to his forces at Suffolk, apparently with the view of pushing forward against Petersburg & Weldon. As the force at Suffolk is mostly composed of new levies, it will hardly attempt any actively aggressive movements this season.

Saturday, Sept. 27th..... 29 cases.

Sunday, " 28th..... 45

At eleven o'clock on yesterday, 13 deaths were ascertained to have taken place on the night preceding and up to that hour. It is also asserted, on good authority, that the number of interments yesterday was 18 to 20.

More Nurses.—We had the pleasure of seeing this forenoon the Rev. Dr. Corcoran, of Charleston, who accompanied to this place four of the Sisters of Mercy of that city.—*Daily Journal*, 30th ult.

## The Fever.

Owing to circumstances beyond the control of the Mayor, the number of deaths since our last issue cannot be obtained, for we are at any fair approximation.

Reports from all the physicians but one have been received relative to the number of new cases occurring yesterday. Estimating for the one whose report has not been received, the number of new cases yesterday, Monday, Sept. 29th, was 43, showing evidently that the epidemic is not abating. At 12 o'clock to-day, the thermometer stands at 82 in the shade, but the sun is exceedingly oppressive, more so, it appears to us than even at midsummer.

We regret to learn that the case which presented Dr. Wm. J. Love from making his report this morning, was severe indisposition, which will prevent his attending his patients to-day.

Let us here endeavour to impress upon all that it is in the direct rays of the sun in the day that the greatest danger exists—for greater than in the night air, although a different opinion seems to be abroad.

*Daily Journal*, 30th ult.

We publish below an extract from General Orders 176, from Head Quarters, Department of South Carolina and Georgia, detailing certain medical officers for special duty at this point. Also the letter of Mayor Mackay, which will fully explain the necessity of these orders, and also vouch for the high standing of the gentlemen sent, some of whom have already arrived here.—Our sister city is doing as she would be done by:

[EXTRACT.]  
HEAD QUARTERS, DEPT' OF SC. & GA.,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., 28th Sept. 1862.  
SPECIAL ORDERS.

1. The following assignments of Medical Officers are announced:—W. T. Wragg, Wm. Huger, and O. J. White, to report temporarily for duty to the Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., for the relief of Yellow Fever patients at that place.

By com'd of Gen. BEAUREGARD,  
THOMAS J.ORDAN,  
Chief of Staff and  
A. A. Gen'l.

For the Mayor of  
Wilmington, N. C.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.  
MAJORITY OF CHARLESTON.  
City Hall, Sept. 26, 1862.

HON. J. D. DAWSON,  
Major of Wilmington.

Dear Sir: I send you more news to-day yesterday. To day, we will receive, and must believe it this morning, the order, which has just been shown me, from the Surgeon General at Richmond. By this order you must receive to-morrow some of our best physicians. They are in the army and could not leave without orders. Let me know if I can assist you in any other way.

With great respect,  
Yours ob't serv't  
CHARLES MACKAY, Mayor.

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We trust that the remaining authorities will promptly adopt such measures as will guard against any suffering among the more unprovided classes of the community, that the means at their disposal can avert.

*Daily Journal*, 30th ult.

We take the liberty of publishing the following private letter from Dr. JAMES A. MILLER, Surgeon of the 18th regiment, for the spirit it breathes and the feeling it indicates. The enclosure we have turned over to the Sanitary Committee. We trust that Dr. Miller will forgive us this innocent violation of confidence:

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**Southern Reports of the Battles in Maryland.**

We have received copies of the New York *Herald* of the 19th and 20th inst. We make the following extracts:

The "Herald" contains a letter, two columns in length, dated at Boonsboro on the 17th inst., giving a description of the battle of Antietam Valley, which claims an immense victory, in which the rebels "were driven like chaff before the wind." As to the fruits of the victory, the correspondent says:

"They are bloody indeed—in fact, purchased by rebels such as are all stoutly contested battles. I have read an officer remark that this was the only honest battle we have fought, meaning, I suppose that all of our efforts to whip the rebels. Our loss is quite severe, especially in officers. General and field officers especially, fell victims to the rebel fire, which in the earlier part of the day, was all most unfeeling and well directed. Indeed at one time it seemed as if the rebels in a desperate onslaught would break our line and throw us into confusion. Our loss in yesterday's and today's fight will reach probably ten thousand men, while the rebels lost but the equal proportion."

NO. 950. OFFICIAL REPORT.

At the arrival of the Yankee General Hooker's staff report to McClellan.

"A battle has been fought, and we are victorious. I had the honor to open it yesterday afternoon, and it continued until ten o'clock this morning, when I was wounded and compelled to quit the field."

The battle was fought with great violence on both sides.

The damage has been awful.

I only regret that I was not permitted to take part in the operations until they were concluded, for I had counted on either capturing their army or driving them to the Potomac."

"GLORIOUS VICTORY!"

Such was the despatch sent by McClellan to Secretary Stanton. Nothing more or less. How characteristic the Young "Napoleon"! Upon the receipt of the above despatch, in New York, McClellan stock immediately went up in Wall Street.

The following is the despatch from the Yankee headquarters, giving an account of the fight:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, 1 Sept. 17 VIA FREDERICK, Sept. 18, 1862.

This has been an eventful day in the history of the rebellion. A battle has taken place, in which the Army of the Potomac has again been victorious, and which exceeded in extent any battle before fought on this continent.

At the dawn of day the battle was resumed on the centre and right by Sumner and Hooker, who, after a sharp contest of two hours, drove the enemy about one mile. The rebels rallied shortly afterwards, and with terrible loss regained most of the ground. At this time in the fearful epidemic of this disease in Norfolk in 1855, when this remedy was applied, it proved most successful, and was carried from the field.

**Successful Treatment of the Yellow Fever.**

To the Editors of the *Enquirer*:

Symptoms of this fever, on its first appearance, are slight headache and pain-striking down the back of the neck and into the spine, attended with much stretching and yawning of the patient; the eyes becoming blurred and inflamed, the pulse increasing as the disease progresses.

Remedy.—On the appearance of any of the above symptoms, take a table-spoon full of common salt with water sufficient to dissolve the same, then combine with the salt thus dissolved double the quantity of an ordinary dose of castor oil, and swallow it down without delay. Immediately give the patient a hot foot bath, with a hand full of common salt and one eighth of a pound of mustard in it. Throw a blanket over him and let him remain in the bath for fifteen minutes. Then take him out and wrap him up in blankets, without wiping him, and lay him in a well-covered bed and ventilated room. Then apply mustard plasters to the abdomen, calves of the legs and soles of the feet.

In the above dose of castor oil and salt does not operate, give a dose of yellow fever, composed of warm soap suds, molasses and any kind of oil, with a wine-glass full of spirits of turpentine in it.

The bowls should be kept gently open with small doses of castor oil.

If the patient should suffer with severe headache, or be flighty in mind, cup him freely on the back of the neck and temples.

The mustard plasters before mentioned should be continually applied until the fever is broken.

Drinks.—Cream of tartar water, lemonade, barley water made from the rough barley, and toast water.

Not a particle of food of any description should be given the patient until he is entirely free of the fever, which will be the 7th, 9th or 11th day. In the interim, you may give him a teaspooonful of arrow root, or sago.

After the fever is broken, much caution should be observed in the diet, lest a relapse might ensue, which may prove fatal. Give no solid food. Take a chicken and boil it well down to a broth, and give the broth to the patient—but none of the meat. Also, repeat the hot foot-baths of salt and mustard, above mentioned, two or three times a day until the fever is arrested.

If castor oil cannot be obtained, give large doses of castor oil and quinine, say from forty to sixty grains.

I have used the above remedy with marked success in most of the ports on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Brazil and Africa, but more especially when in command of the United States transport ship "America," during the Mexican war, when most of my crew were down with the fever. And in the fearful epidemic of this disease in Norfolk in 1855, when this remedy was applied, it proved most successful.

JONAS P. LEVY.

ONSET Confirmation of the Capture of Mansfieldville.

We have a very great pleasure in laying the following before our readers:

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 25, 1862.

GEN. S. COOPER, Adjutant General, C. S.:

A courier from General Bragg's headquarters, eight miles west of Mansfieldville, on the night of the 18th inst., reported that Bragg had captured about 5,000 men at Mansfieldville, on the 17th inst. Our loss was about 50 killed and wounded.

The same courier reports that up to the 12th inst., about 2,000 Kentuckians had joined Kirby Smith, and they were still coming. The home guard were serving on their guns as rapidly as they could be received.

SAMUEL JONES, Maj. Gen.

GEN. BRAGG'S OWN REPORT.

MANSFIELDVILLE, Sept. 17.

To Gen. S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp. Gen.:

The garrison at this place surrendered last night without offering a gun. We got four thousand prisoners, four thousand small arms, pieces of artillery, and munitions in large quantities.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

From the Richmond *Whig*.

THE PRESS and the Politicians.

It used to be admitted as a sort of axiom in megatherium that there are three kinds of great men—those who are born great, those who achieve greatness, and those who have greatness thrust upon them. No doubt this classification embraced all who could lay claim to present or historical pre-eminence. The proportions, it is true, were very unequal. Few men achieve greatness; fewer, still, are born great; but the number of those who have struggled under the weight of superimposed greatness is comparatively large. Modern times have developed an entirely new class of great men—the men who are made great by the newspapers. These, probably, exceed, in numbers, the aggregate of all the others. Newspapers have made an intellectual heraldry of many a man, who, otherwise, would scarcely have been able to stand alone. The press is, indeed, a sort of Frankenstein; with this difference, however, it is never master of its creatures. They may, sometimes, inspire disgust, but never horror. Newspapers have a good deal to answer for in this way. They have managed to crowd into the pages of contemporaneous history a vast number of characters, who may have no business there at all. Sometimes they may have done this through mere charity and compassion for some aspiring but helpless politician; sometimes for the sake of trying their power and testing their influence. The power of the press is universally admitted to be very remarkable; but its extent cannot be more emphatically illustrated than by the vast number of great men it has succeeded in creating from a very slender stock of materials. They are to be found in every department of life; in the walks of literature and of science, of art and of politics. But they are especially numerous among politicians. Legislatures and Congresses are replete with them. Offices of all kinds are filled with them. Everywhere are to be found very able men, very distinguished men, even very great men who owe all their ability, their distinction, their greatness, to the newspapers. It is said that no man is a hero to his valet. Probably not; proximity destroys the illusion. In the same way when the public has had a fair opportunity for examining the pretensions of many men who, past for remarkable statesmen and distinguished politicians, it generally detects their true character, and finds them to be nothing better than charlatans and quacks.

It is not strange that, when this discovery is made, an outcry should be raised against the press as an instrument of humbug and deception. In truth, as we have very reluctantly admitted, newspapers are justly amenable to censure on this ground. They have been far too charitable, or too fond of exercising their influence on the public mind. Nevertheless, it might be supposed that the persons who have profited by the charity or the influence of the press, would be animated by some feeling of gratitude—would at least, in some manner, recognize the instruments of their elevation. Not at all—with the assurance common to pretenders and the presumption characteristic of quacks, they assume all the dignity and all the arrogance of inherent genius. There is one infaillible test of these political charlatans. We have never known a public man to pretend a contempt for the press—to speak of it slightly and disparagingly, without uttering no hope of the success of his pretensions. But when this is not done, it is probably the case that he has reached the top; but since he must ultimately come down, the inevitable result will be, a sudden and disastrous fall. These politicians who are just now amusing themselves and the public with ribald denunciations of the press, or affected sneers at its conductors, would do well to reflect upon these principles, if they are capable of reflecting on any principles whatever. It would be slightly ridiculous in a man, who might scarcely be able to stand alone, to essay experiments in equilibration; it is equally absurd for men who have had to be held up before the public, to attempt Congressional performances of the tight-rope.

L. DUNCAN E. MCNAIR.

The carriage has been awful.

I only regret that I was not permitted to take part in the operations until they were concluded, for I had counted on either capturing their army or driving them to the Potomac."

THE following officers are among the killed and wounded:

Gen. Hartranft, wounded.

Gen. Duryea, wounded.

Gen. Sedgwick, wounded.

Col. Cobb, seriously wounded.

Gen. Col. Parson, 5th New York, killed.

Gen. C. A. Anderson, Adj't to Sumner, killed.

Gen. S. Sedgwick, killed.

Gen. McNeill and Lieut. Allen, of the Bucktails, killed.

Col. Pick, wounded.

Gen. Burbank, wounded.

Several other prominent officers were reported killed and wounded.

THE YANKEE LOSSES IN OFFICERS.—The Yankees lost in the engagement of Wednesday, Major General Alfred H. Colton, and General Hooker, Hartnett, Duran, Robertson, Sedgwick, French, Steamer, Dana, Steamer, Ricketts, Weber and Rodman, wounded. The 5th and 12th Regts. from Hooker to McClellan after the battle was fought.

A great battle has been fought and we are victorious. I had the honor to open it yesterday afternoon, and it continued until ten o'clock this morning, when I was wounded and compelled to quit the field.

The battle was fought with great violence on both sides.

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Several other officers were also passed.

The Exemption bill from the Senate was further discussed until the adjournment.

CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 25.—In the Senate, to-day, the bill for the relief of the Fair, etc., was introduced.

Mr. McNeil was in favor of it, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

In the House, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to take steps to secure the release of citizens of the Confederate States held in confinement by the United States.

The House resolution respecting the release of the ex-slaves of the South, for the payment of military duty, was passed; also.

The Conscription bill from the Committee of Conference was introduced.

The bill to provide for filling vacancies in the army, by appointment, when the officers elected shall be declared incompetent, was discussed at length, and then postponed until to-morrow.

In the Senate, resolutions were adopted requesting the President to take steps to secure the release of citizens of the Confederate States held in confinement by the United States.

The House bill to establish places of rendezvous for the examination of persons enrolled for military duty, was passed.

The Conscription bill from the Committee of Conference was introduced.

The bill to provide for filling vacancies in the army, by appointment, when the officers elected shall be declared incompetent, was introduced.

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# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.  
WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1862.

## Health of Town.

We were visited with some thunder on yesterday evening and considerable rain. To-day the atmosphere is cool and refreshing. We have heard of but two new cases of fever since yesterday's issue. They are not officially reported. Five deaths are known to have occurred last night; one, however, was of consumption. We learn that physicians have been applied for at Charleston, but we have not heard whether any are coming. Our physicians are very much exhausted and need assistance. The telegraph office being temporarily suspended at this point, our town is completely isolated so far as regards any news except by mail. A large number of families have left for places in different sections of the country. Our population is consequently very much thinned out, and will remain so until the fever subsides, or until frost.

*Daily Journal*, 25th inst.

## The News.

Owing to the closing of the telegraph office at this place, we have to rely entirely on our exchanges for what news we get. This is an unfortunate state of affairs, but it is out of our power to do better, under the circumstances. We trust we shall not be deprived of the use of the wires many days, or at least not many weeks.

Such additional news from Gen. Lee's army as the Richmond papers of yesterday contains, will be found in to-day's paper.

*Daily Journal*, 25th inst.

## Correspondence.

We lay before our readers copies of letters received by His Honor, the Mayor, from the Mayor of the city of Charleston, as also from General BRAUERGARD. The prompt, hearty and generous response made to the call for aid, cannot and will not be forgotten. Dr. CHOPPIN and the gentlemen mentioned in Mayor MACBETH's letter have arrived:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. /  
MAYORALTY OF CHARLESTON. /  
City Hall, Sept. 26, 1862.

Hon. JNO. DAWSON,  
Major of Wilmington.

Dear Sir: Your letter and also telegram of 23d inst. was duly received. It distressed me much to hear of the affliction of your city. So many of our physicians have gone into the army, and others are scattered to Virginia, that I have been unable to obtain for you any assistance. I send the hearer Mr. Schoboe, will hand him this. I send him as a nurse, with seven others, whose names he will hand you. Mr. Schoboe volunteered his services and is only too anxious to help. He will see that the nurses I send you are to their duty.

Some physicians and nurses will come to-night for your city. I will send more nurses to-morrow, and continue to send until you inform me that you have enough. In the hope that God may soon restore your city of its present pestilence.

I remain with highest respect,  
Yours ob't serv't,  
CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

HEAD QUARTERS, Dep't of So. Ca. & Ga.,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., 25th Sept. 1862.

To His Honor, Mayor of Wilmington, N. C.—  
Dear Sir: Having noticed, in the paper you despatched to me, that Major Dawson offered his services to repair to Wilmington, I hereby send him, hoping that his experience and ability, acquired at the Charity Hospital and in his private practice in New Orleans, may enable him to be of material aid to your suffering community.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,  
G. T. BEAUREGARD,  
Gen'l Comdg. Dep't So. Ca. and Ga.

## The War.

Owing to the suspension of the telegraph, we are forced to fall back upon our exchanges for such news from the seat of war as they may be able to send us. We make the following extract from the Richmond *Dispatch* of yesterday morning:

From OUR ARMY.—We have at last some authentic accounts of the position of our forces under Gen. Lee, but we are sure our readers will pardon us if we decline to disclose their whereabouts. Suffice it to say that our army is not in Maryland, but in a position to meet the enemy should he attempt an invasion of the Valley. A gentleman from the immediate neighborhood of the army, and who left there on Tuesday morning, says that recruits are daily reaching Gen. Lee, and that the army is now in far better condition than at any time since the second battle of Manassas. The officers and men are in buoyant spirits, and are anxiously hoping that the enemy will attempt the passage of the Potomac. This, however, there seems very little probability, as it is currently reported, and pretty generally believed, that McClellan is falling back in the direction of Washington. The movements of the enemy are closely observed, and within the course of a week or ten days they will probably be some developments which will once more alarm the inhabitants of the Pennsylvania border.

The victory of Saturday last, though complete and decisive, has been somewhat exaggerated. The numbers of the enemy who crossed the river were not so large as has been represented, and probably did not exceed three thousand men. With the exception of some three hundred, all were killed, wounded, or captured. The next day, under a flag of truce, came over to bury their slaughtered comrades, and their statements were that only three hundred of the whole force answered at roll call that morning. Most of these were killed in their efforts to escape.

The gentleman allowed to say the whole Valley is one vast camp. From Winchester to Staunton the camp-fires of troops hastening on to the Army of the Potomac, are continually seen. He believes twenty-five thousand a low estimate of the number of the troops met between the two points.

## [COMMUNICATED]

The following remarks are from the pen of one who has seen and nursed hundreds of cases of yellow fever. This disease, in different places, and in the same place, at different seasons will vary in many of its symptoms, and in its malignity. Ordinarily, if properly treated from the beginning, not one case in ten will prove fatal.

The first attack of the disease, or rather the first effect of the poison, when received into the system is to produce a torpor of the bowels. The person becomes constipated—frequently without pain, even feels quiet and easy, as usual, attends to business and thinks he was never in better health and spirits. This may last for two or five days. It is followed sometimes by a gradually uneasy feeling which he tries to shake off, or by a sudden outburst of the fever itself with chill, then high pulse, hot skin, pain over the eyes; and sometimes in the eyes. The uneasy feeling just mentioned will in half a day, or two days pass into this same state.

This lasts, ordinarily, four or five days, and is succeeded by a prostration of the whole system, with cold clammy skin. On the seventh or eighth day there is a rectal, or, action fever, and the patient recovers. Cases prove fatal on the fifth, or some subsequent day. Death ensues in every form. Sometimes in cases of extremely weak constitutions with clear minds and sweet quiet,—in stronger constitutions with delirium, and sometimes most distressing paxoxysms, ending in coma.

There are the ordinary features of cases of yellow fever. Circumstances may cause them to vary very much.

The first precaution against yellow fever is to *keep the bowels open gently every day*. Nothing is more important. If you find yourself at all constipated, take some gentle aperient. But be also careful not to weaken yourself by violent purgatives, nor by excessive work.

Try to keep your system regular, and in its natural state. You may notwithstanding this take the fever. But the probability is that the attack will be a light one.

Second, as soon as the chill and the heightened pulse (not the hot skin, that is often cool) and the commencement of the headache show the access of the fever, take an emetic. A tumbler or two of tepid water, with salt in it, will do very well. After this has acted well, take a warm foot bath to relieve the headache, and three or four hours after the emetic, take a dose of castor oil, or some purgative. Let the patient be put to bed, and kept as quiet as possible. Dr. Finley, of Havana, used to say that the best treatment of yellow fever was to be seven days on your back, without so much as crooking your finger. Perfect stillness of the body is of great importance.

At this period of the case, a physician can ordinarily be obtained, and he will generally find his patient doing very well, and will give such special treatment as he judges the case to require.

Patients sometimes suffer very much from thirst. If this be excessive, it is a bad sign,—though a few exceptional cases are said to occur I have seen none where water relieved the thirst, and many where it hastened the death of the patient. Rather give from time to time, as seldom as possible, a table spoonful of catnip tea, or horboard tea. I have known a few cases where the patient would hold the mouth full of water for several minutes, until it became warm; and then without swallowing a drop, eject it, and fill the mouth again, and again. Doing this four or five times assures the thirst wonderfully for an hour, after which the operation may be repeated. It requires nerve on the part of the patient to control himself and abstain from swallowing the water. In every instance under my observation in which a patient so controlled himself, this means assured the thirst, seemed to allay the fever, and in due time was recovered. On the contrary, swallowing the water, under that excessive thirst, would, perhaps, gradually bring on the black vomit, and the attendant should, therefore, be guided in giving it by the instructions of the physician. If the patient will drink, the catnip tea is much better in my opinion.

A fatal mistake is often made, when ordinarily the patient is over the fever and out of danger. This attack enables him;—of all his organs the stomach is,

perhaps, the most weakened. It is an tender as that of an infant. Nothing but light broths and well baked biscuit should be taken for several days. Perhaps an ordinary meal should not be risked under a fortnight from the recovery. I have known men to ride the eighth or ninth day perfectly cured only weak, walk about half an hour or more, and take a small slice of tender beefsteak, for breakfast. Congestion came on in an hour or so, and before night they were confined.

Medicines do little for the yellow fever. Nursing does much. Not fussing and disturbing a patient, but skill care to do what is right, and to avoid what is wrong. There are delicacies of nursing, in bathing the head and the limbs, which many patients cannot obtain. Fortunately they are not indispensable. The chief points are the emetic, the foot bath, and the purgative, all if possible within six hours of the accession of the first chill. After that perfect stillness of body is the grand thing, and almost all the after nursing is directed to make the patient comfortable and keep him still.

Where the case requires blistering the physician will give special directions. But even should it be impossible to obtain the services of a physician, I am sure that with the precautions and measures above indicated, there are far more chances of recovery than if they were entirely neglected and the physician called in at the end of the first or on the second day of the attack. But no matter how well the sickman feels, keep him in bed seven days from the chill.

CAMP GARRISON, Sept. 23d, 1862.  
EDDORS JOURNAL will please insert the following list of wounded and prisoners which fell into the hands of the Federals, in the attack on Washington, N. C., Sept. 6th: B. W. McCoy, Company C, 8th Regt., N. C., still living, but unable to work; John S. Stinson, Co. K, 10th Standard Regt., fracture of leg—dying well; Eli Price, dead, wounded in arm and leg; Jacob Coe, wounded slightly in hand; Peter Hughes, wounded in leg; George John Proctor, Company F, 10th Regt., leg amputated—died Sept. 10th.

A. F. Wood, Company F, 17th Reg't., wounded in the neck and back Sept. 10th; William Gibbons, Co. K, wounded in the head, died Sept. 10th; J. P. Ross, Co. G, 17th Standard Regt., fracture of leg—dying well; Eli Price, dead, wounded in arm and leg; William Collier, Co. H, mortally wounded—died Sept. 12th; W. W. Lexington, Co. G, dangerously wounded in the face. F. W. Farnsworth, Company B, 10th Reg't., wounded slightly in the head and side.

Thomas Farmer, a volunteer from Lenoir county, wounded dangerously.

M. B. Galloway, Company E, 15th Reg't., N. C., slightly wounded in the head, died Sept. 10th.

John C. Bell, Co. H, 10th Reg't.

Capt. J. N. Norman, E. W. W. W. Preler, 4th Reg't.

Charles John, William McCrele, 40th Reg't.

John C. King, C. G. Legg, 4th Reg't.

Thomas Farmer, a volunteer from Lenoir county, wounded dangerously.

Several other classes of exempts, we might enumerate, have the same objection to them.

At the present session, both houses of Congress have been tinkering at an exempting law, and though it has not yet been passed, we think they are committing the same blunders as before. Take for instance the following concerning editors, printers, &c., from the proceedings of the Senate:

Mr. Davis, of N. Carolina, moved to amend the bill so as to exempt all editors of newspapers.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, objected to the amendment.

He knew of some papers which had thirty or forty editors, and he thought it was sufficient to exempt all.

I desire the reader to understand, that it is not intended to publish the work at this time, but it is not instrumental, in even a trifling degree, in diverting the public mind from the great subject of the independence of the South.

Teachers are exempt, and under this provision of the law schools have sprung up in abundance—gothen up, in many instances, by men who are no more fit for teachers than they are for Generals. The ladies can teach, and will do it, if they can thereby relieve a body of men, and let them go into the army. Soldiers who have been discharged for inability, and men who are unable to perform military duty, as well as men over 45, can be found to take charge of all the children who can be spared to go to school. Schools are suffering by the war, and will suffer, no matter how many teachers are exempt. The children will, in a great measure, be kept at home till the war is over.

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Mr. Davis accepted the amendment, and the question being put, it was decided in the negative, viz:

John C. Bell, Co. H, 10th Reg't.

Capt. J. N. Norman, E. W. W. Preler, 4th Reg't.

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